

The Western Democrat.

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\$4 per annum IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1863.

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The above Regiments are in the following Brigades: Clingman's—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st. Cooke's—15th, 27th, 45th and 48th. Bates'—29th. Daniel's—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d. Davis'—52th. Hoke's—5th, 21st, 54th and 57th. Hampton's—9th. Everson's—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d. Lane's—7th, 18th, 25th, 33d and 37th. W. H. F. Lee's—19th, (cavalry). Pryor's—1st and 3d. Pender's—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th. Pettigrew's—11th, 26th, 32d, 44th, 47th and 52d. Ransom's—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th. Ransom's—24, 4th, 14th and 20th. Robertson's—41st, 59th, and 63d. The 10th, 17th, 30th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 66th Regiments are not brigaded. The 9th, 19th, 41st, 50th, 63d and 64th are cavalry Regiments.

In addition to the Regiments, there are the following Battalions: Lieut-Col. Chas E. Shober's infantry (formerly Wharton J. Green's); Maj J. H. Nethercut's Rangers; Maj R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Maj John W. Meade's Artillery; Maj W. L. Young's Artillery; Maj Alex McAlister's Artillery; Col Peter Mellett's camp Guard; Col. Wm H. Thomas has a Legion of Highlanders and Indians numbering over 1,500 men.

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company. CONTAINS—take risks against loss by fire, on houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates. President—M. B. TAYLOR. Vice President—C. WILKINSON. Attorney—JOS. H. WILSON. Sec'y & Treas'r—E. N. YETTS HUTCHISON.

WILKINSON & FARGO, GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Augusta, Ga. Having large close Storage accommodations and long experience, solicit consignments of Produce and Merchandise for sale. Refer to J. J. Blackwood, Esq. Charlotte. January 27, 1863. 3md

WILLIAMS & OATES Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDERS. The style of the firm will hereafter be WILLIAMS, OATES & CO.

DR. J. M. MILLER, Charlotte, N. C. Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his Office in the Brawley building opposite to Kerr's hotel, or at his residence. Feb. 25, 1862.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS. All persons indebted to the Estate of Patrick J. Lowrie, deceased, are requested to call and make immediate payment to SAM'L P. SMITH, Attorney for Executor. Dec 30, 1862

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

I have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash. Sub Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of appointment. By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Cotton purchased by myself or my agents, on and after the 18th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash, and not 3 per cent Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent Bonds will be furnished as stated. Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to it their Cotton rather than to private capitalists. LEWIS S. WILLIAMS. Charlotte, March 24, 1863

NEW GOODS.

Just received, and will be MADE TO ORDER, or SOLD BY THE YARD, Super. West of England Black Cloths; Satin Finished Black Doeskin Cassimeres; English Grey Cloths, a fine article for Confederate Uniforms; Also, Confederate Staff Buttons. J. S. PHILLIPS. March 3, 1863

BLACK ALPACCA.

Just received a superior lot of the above desirable Goods for ladies' dresses, which will be sold at a very small advance on cost. J. S. PHILLIPS. March 3, 1863

SUPERIOR SEWING SILK.

The subscriber has just received an invoice of the very best ITALIAN SEWING SILK, which he offers to the public at 12 1/2 cents per skein. J. S. PHILLIPS. March 3, 1863

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to FULLINGS & SPRINGS, by note or account, are hereby notified to call upon Wm. W. Grier, ex-sheriff, and make immediate settlement. February 3, 1863

Elegant Shoes FOR SALE.

Very neat French Calf Bootes for Ladies. Pegged Calf Bootes (light) for Ladies. Gents' High Cut Scotch, neatly made. Elegant pegged and sewed Brogans, double sole. A fresh arrival of Shoe-Pegs, to sell by the quart; sizes 4-8, 5-8, 6-8, 7-8. Also, a lot of Shoe Knives. JOHN F. BUTT. March 10, 1863

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of STEVENS, SCHUTT & McLEAN, in the general Cabinet business, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of I. A. McLean. The business will be continued at the same stand by the undersigned, who respectfully solicit a portion of public patronage. J. H. STEVENS & CO. February 3, 1863

State of North Carolina—Gaston Co.

Count of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—February term, 1863. Elizabeth H. Roberts, administrator of Moses M. Roberts, dec'd, vs. Joshua and M. O. Roberts Petition to sell slaves for distribution. February 3, 1863

Carriage & Wagon Shop.

The subscriber, successor to Mr Charles Overman in the Carriage and Wagon making business, respectfully informs the public that he will promptly execute all work entrusted to him, and he solicits a share of public patronage. REPAIRING of all kinds will be particularly attended to and done at short notice on reasonable terms. Send your work to Overman's old stand and give me a trial. A. H. CRESSWELL. Charlotte, Jan'y 13, 1863.

WANTED

At the Medical Parveying Department in Charlotte, A large number of BOTTLES and VIALS, for which the highest cash price will be paid. JAS. T. JOHNSON, Surgeon and Medical Parveyer. January 27, 1863

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

SIKES & GRAY having commenced the Watch and Clock Making business in Charlotte, in the Parks Building, nearly opposite Kerr's Hotel, will be found ready to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry at short notice and on reasonable terms. Also, Engraving neatly and handsomely executed. All work warranted for twelve months. Feb 17, 1863

WILKINSON & FARGO, GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Augusta, Ga.

Having large close Storage accommodations and long experience, solicit consignments of Produce and Merchandise for sale. Refer to J. J. Blackwood, Esq. Charlotte. January 27, 1863

NOTICE.

I wish to hire 10 or 15 negro men to chop wood. I also want to purchase five or six negro men. J. W. DEAR, Spring Hill Forge. Dec 30, 1862

NOTICE.

I am prepared to cast machine irons of all kinds, hollow-ware, salt pans, &c. Orders solicited—terms cash. J. W. DEAR, Spring Hill Forge. July 22, 1862

\$30 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of Dalin Starns, a member of my Company, when delivered at Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., or wherever the Company may be stationed. Said Starns left the Camp near Richmond, Va., about the 10th of July last without leave. He is about 30 years old, about 6 feet high, dark hair, brown eyes and dark complexion. He is supposed to be lurking in the vicinity of Harrisburg, S. C., or Charlotte, N. C. By order of Col. W. M. BARBER. W. M. STITT, Capt. Co. I, 37th N. C. Reg. March 10, 1863

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Our terms are four dollars per year in advance. Individual or local shipmasters will not be received. When sent to us they will be held subject to the sender's call, and not returned by letter. The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

CONSCRIPTION OF ALIENS.

Mr Clay, of Alabama, has reported a bill in the Senate for the conscription of aliens residing in the Confederacy. The Richmond Enquirer says: We trust that Congress will do the country the justice of passing this bill; that is to say, assuming it to be constitutional. Foreigners living here, carrying on business, enjoying the protection of the laws, and as well as all other property, from pillage and confiscation, have, we do not say as deep an interest and as binding a duty to fight in the defence of our country as its own citizens—the citizens have national honor and national existence at stake—but those aliens nevertheless, have both an interest and a duty strong enough and binding enough to impel them to fight for the land they live and thrive in; and quite strong and binding enough to justify us in making them discharge that duty, if they are unwilling. At present they exempt themselves from our military service by pieces of paper called protections, issued by gentlemen who are Consuls under the enemy's Government, and who are liable to be controlled in their actions, and even discharged—as some of them have been—in consequence of complaints made to their own Governments by the Secretary of State of the public enemy. Armed with these protections, foreigners complacently look on while our own young men are forced away from their homes to defend the interests of all; of the aliens as well as of the citizens; and they still remain peacefully at home in all our cities, speculating either on the wants of the army and the people, or exercising their trades with such immense remuneration, and creating for themselves such splendid fortunes as never even shown upon their dreams before.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Council of State met in the Executive office in this City on Saturday the 11th inst., present F. B. Satterwater, of Pitt, R. P. Dick of Guilford, Dr. James Calloway of Wilkes, and Lovell Edridge of Johnston.

J. H. Flanner, Esq., of Wilmington, was appointed a member of the Board of Internal Improvements, in place of E. J. Hale, Esq., who declined the position.

The Council authorized the Governor to lay an embargo on the transportation of certain articles from the State by speculators. The Proclamation will be found in our paper to-day.

We learn that the subject of conscripting Justices of the Peace, militia officers and other State officers was considered by the Council; and we learn that that body unanimously sustained the Governor in his wish to preserve the State government intact by preventing such conscription. We think we may safely say that none of these officers will be conscripted.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A RAID ON THE ENEMY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Confederates under General Jenkins, recently made a descent on the Tories and Yankees in Western Virginia. The result is thus stated: The Elections and Spring Courts of the bogus Government in all the Counties West of the Kanawha were broken up. Driving the enemy with loss into his fortifications at Hurricane Bridge, proceeded to Kanawha River, four miles below Winfield Ridge, captured two Government Steamboats which were passing; embarked at night in flat boats and floated down the Kanawha, attacking and capturing Point Pleasant. Next morning, killed and captured numbers of the enemy, took one hundred and fifty horses and destroyed a large amount of stores. The enemy made desperate efforts to cut off his retreat from the Ohio River, but they were eluded and the command extricated in safety.

FROM THE WEST.—Tallahoma, April 13.

Information was received here to-day stating that Wheeler captured two trains, one between Louisville and Nashville, and the other between Nashville and Murfreesboro, with a large number of men and officers. He destroyed the trains.

LEARNING GOOD MANNERS.

The Atlanta Commonwealth, calls attention to the fact that the Yankee papers are beginning to call things by their right names. They speak of President Davis, General Lee, and often of the Government of the Confederate States. Such is one of the results of hard fighting. The word "Rebel" though still current, is gradually being dropped, and those big black standing heads of "The Great Rebellion," under which the New York papers commenced and continued for a long time the publication of war news, have long since been discarded. The entire contempt for the South in which the war was begun by the North, and but for which it could never have had a beginning, is fast giving way to a respectful appreciation.

Capt. A. C. Webster, of the Pierpont (Virginia) Government, was hung at Richmond on the 10th.

Webster had been found guilty by a Court Martial of a breach of his parole. He was charged with murder, arson, &c., and confessed to having eight wives.

NEW POST OFFICES.

The Postmaster General has established the following New Post Offices in North Carolina: Higgins' Mills, McDowell county, Mills Higgins, Postmaster; Fox Knobs, Yadkin county, S. S. Arnold, Postmaster.

The idea of planting cotton, says the Chattanooga Rebel, when the country looks to every furrow of its productive soil for the means of subsistence, is as unreasonable as the sale of cotton to the enemy.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

In compliance with the request of Congress, contained in resolutions passed on the fourth day of the current month, I invoke your attention to the present condition and future prospects of our country, and to the duties which patriotism imposes on us all during this great struggle for our homes and our liberties.

These resolutions are in the following language: Whereas, a strong impression prevails through the country that the war now being waged against the people of the Confederate States may terminate during the present year; and whereas this impression is leading many patriotic citizens to engage largely in the production of cotton and tobacco, which they would not otherwise do; and whereas, in the opinion of Congress it is of the utmost importance, not only with a view to the proper subsistence of our armies, but for the interest and welfare of all the people, that the agricultural labor of the country should be employed chiefly in the production of a supply of food to meet every contingency. Therefore

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That it is the deliberate judgment of Congress that the people of these States, while hoping for peace, should look to prolonged war as the only condition proffered by the enemy short of subjugation; that every preparation necessary to encounter such a war should be persisted in, and that the amplest supply of provisions for armies and people should be the first object of all agriculturalists; wherefore, it is earnestly recommended that the people, instead of planting cotton and tobacco, shall direct their agricultural labor mainly to the production of such crops as will insure a sufficiency of food for all classes and for every emergency, thereby, with true patriotism, subordinating the hope of gain to the certain good of the country.

Sec. 2. That the President is hereby requested to issue a proclamation to the people of these States, urging upon them the necessity of guarding against the great perils of a short crop of provisions, and setting forth such reasons therefor as his judgment may dictate.

Fully concurring in the views thus expressed by the Congress, I confidently appeal to your love of country for aid in carrying into effect the recommendations of your Senators & Representatives.

We have renewed the close of the second year of the war, and may point with just pride to the history of our young Confederacy. Alone, unaided, we have met and overthrown the most formidable combination of naval and military armaments that the lust of conquest ever gathered together for the subjugation of a free people. We began this struggle without a single gun afloat, while the resources of our enemy enabled them to gather fleets, which, according to their official list, published in August last, consisted of 427 vessels, measuring 340,036 tons, and carrying 3,268 guns. Yet we have captured, sunk, or destroyed a number of those vessels, including two large frigates and one steam sloop-of-war, while four of their captured steam gunboats are now in our possession, adding to the strength of our little navy, which is rapidly gaining in numbers and efficiency. To oppose invading forces, composed of levies which have already exceeded thirteen hundred thousand men, we had no resources but the unconquerable valor of a people determined to be free; and we were so destitute of military supplies that tens of thousands of our citizens were reluctantly refused admission into the service from our inability to provide them with arms, while for many months some of our important strongholds owed their safety chiefly to a careful concealment of the fact that we were without a supply of powder for our cannon. Your devotion and patriotism have triumphed over all these obstacles, and called into existence the munitions of war, the clothing, and the subsistence which have enabled our soldiers to illustrate their valor on numerous battle fields, and inflict crushing defeats on successive armies, each of which an arrogant foe fondly imagined to be invincible.

The contrast between our past and present condition is well calculated to inspire full confidence in the triumph of our arms. At no previous period of the war have our forces been so numerous, so well organized, and so thoroughly disciplined, armed and equipped, as at present. The season of high water, on which our enemies relied to enable their fleets of gunboats to penetrate into our country and devastate our homes, is fast passing away. Yet our strongholds on the Mississippi still bid defiance to the foe, and months of costly preparations for their reduction have been spent in vain. Disaster has been the result of their every effort to turn or to storm Vicksburg and Port Hudson, as well as of every attack on our batteries on the Red river, the Tennessee, and the falling waters and the increasing heats of summer will complete their discomfiture, and compel their baffled and defeated forces to the abandonment of expeditions on which was based their chief hopes of success in effecting our subjugation.

We must not forget, however, that the war is not yet ended, and that we are still confronted by powerful armies and threatened by numerous fleets, and that the government which controls these fleets and armies is driven to the most desperate efforts to effect the unholy purposes in which it has thus far been defeated. It will use its utmost energy to avert the impending doom, so fully merited by the atrocities it has committed, the savage barbarities which it has encouraged, and the crowning infamy of its attempt to excite a servile population to the massacre of our wives, our daughters, and our helpless children.

With such a contest before us there is but one danger which the Government of your choice regards with apprehension, and to avert this danger it appeals to the never-failing patriotism and spirit of self-sacrifice which you have exhibited since the beginning of the war. The very unfavorable season, the protracted droughts of last year, reduced the harvests on which we depended far below an average yield, and the deficiency was unfortunately still more marked in the Northern portion of the Confederacy, where supplies were especially needed for the army. If, through a confidence in early peace, which may prove delusive,

THE ATTACK ON THE BUFFALOES IN CHOWAN COUNTY, N. C.

From the Raleigh Journal. Allow me to give your readers some brief account of the attack upon the Buffalo camp in Chowan—called by the Yankees, Wingfield.

Lieut-Col. Brown with portions of companies B, C and F, of the 42d regiment of N. C. Troops, started on Sunday evening, the 23d March, 1863, from his camp in Bertie; marched up the Chowan river six miles; crossed his men, one hundred and fifty in number, in small boats—the river being four miles broad at the place of crossing—and marched about fourteen miles to the camp called Wingfield. This camp is situated on the Chowan river, where it can be protected by the Yankee gunboats, and is defended by a semi-circular breast-work and ditch filled with water, and inside had two block houses, a large barn, &c. After a continuous march all night, just before daybreak we arrived at the hostile camp, having been joined by Capt. — with forty guerrillas. Six men were detailed and sent forward by Col. Brown to capture the pickets of the enemy to prevent any alarm in their camp. Failing in this, our boys were ordered forward, and after driving in the pickets, charged the breastworks of the enemy at a run, and with an enthusiastic shout that carried dismay to the foe, who fled from their well protected works without firing a shot and took refuge in their block houses, as we supposed. Col. Brown ordered Lieut. Peebles, with a portion of Co. E, to reconnoitre one block house, while Capt. Clement, with Co. F, felt the other. The latter found one block house unoccupied; but Lieut. Peebles was fired upon from the men with musketry and artillery. Sheltering his men as well as he could, under cover of a large barn and house, Col. Brown kept up an incessant fire of musketry, directed at the port holes of the block house, which frequently silenced the fire of the enemy for a time. At length becoming satisfied of the impossibility of reducing the block house, defended as it was by artillery, without having artillery, and anticipating success by the gun-boats, Col. Brown took measures to destroy the commissary and quartermaster stores of the enemy and withdrew, having burnt the house, barn, and all their stores, and safely brought off thirty mules which have been delivered to a Confederate Quartermaster.

Not was this resolution taken too soon. For, on Monday evening, while he was crossing his men over the Chowan, necessarily a tedious operation on account of the small number of the boats—gunboats appeared—some thirty odd having thus started over, leaving Col. Brown, Capt. Brown and Capt. Clement, and some 10 men. The men thus embarked, were forced to return, thus giving Col. Brown forty-five men to make head against the Yankees.

Tuesday morning, after our men had been well fed by some true men of Chowan county, Col. Brown hearing the Yankees intended landing a force, ordered his men down to the river side to prevent it if possible. But in this we were too late, the Yankees having already effected a landing, were ambuscaded in a swamp near which they allowed our men to pass until as the rear got opposite them, a Yankee officer came from the thicket and demanded a surrender without firing. Little Billy Hoome, of Co. F, replied in phrase more curt than courteous, "surrender, hell, I'll give you surrender," and fired, as did others. The officer fell and was dragged back into the bushes by his men. Our men were withdrawn and soon were formed in line of battle, and advanced in an old field in front of the Yankees in the swamp, and exchanged rounds with them. Col. Brown ordered his little band to fix bayonets, and prepare to charge—the Yankees then could be seen retreating into the swamp some fifty yards. By this time our men had got to the edge of the swamp, and Col. Brown discovered that the Yankees largely outnumbered us, and that from the thick undergrowth of bamboo briars in the swamp, it was impossible to charge them, ordered his men to lay down and load, and then after giving them another round, as ordered, the men withdrew across the open field, which they did in as perfect order as though on parade, carrying off their wounded, although under a shower of bullets at short range, and not leaving even a knapsack or gun. Capt. Clement, as his men retired, seeing they had left the gun of a wounded man, deliberately gathered it up and bore it off, determined that the foe should gain no trophy on that field.

In this fight were engaged forty-five men, to-wit: Thirty-seven of company F; six of company B; two of company E. Our men withdrew to an opposite swamp, and there lay down in view of the Yankees and awaited their approach, which they declined to make, although outnumbering us five to one.

In the meantime the Yankees landed a census from the gunboats, and reliable information was brought the Col. that three Yankee cavalry companies were approaching and within five miles of him. The gunboats had been shelling the swamps. Col. Brown availed himself of the cover of darkness on Tuesday night to recross the Chowan—which he did successfully—the lights upon a gunboat being in view at the time.

The Yankees in their account admit that Gen. Foster brought three companies from Plymouth and Gen. Peck sent three cavalry companies from Suffolk. With the former, Col. Brown and forty-five men (chiefly of Little Davis) skirmished on Tuesday, and came off without material loss. Casualties on our side in Monday morning's fight: Lieut. Peebles of company E, wounded in foot, and three privates wounded, one mortally. In Tuesday's fight, Lieut. Wilson severely wounded in shoulder, also private Collets severely wounded—both of company F. These were left on the eastern side of the Chowan, and fell into the hands of the Yankees.

All, from Col. Brown down, acted their parts well. This is a plain, unvarnished tale, and may be considered reliable. Our boys only regret that the gun-boats and cavalry would not let them fight Gen. Foster and his brave (?) 800 marines from their canoe. RAMROD.

["Col. Brown" spoken of above, is Lieut-Col. John E. Brown of Charlotte.—Ed. Dem.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Richmond, April 10, 1863.

PLAN SUGGESTED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR. I. Let the people in each county, parish, or ward, select at public meeting, as early as convenient, a committee of three or more discreet citizens, charged with the duties hereinafter mentioned.

II. Let it be the duty of this committee to ascertain from each citizen in the county or parish what amount of surplus meat, whether bacon, pork or beef, he can spare for the use of the army, after reserving a supply for his family and those dependent on him for food.

Let this committee fix a price which is deemed by them a just compensation for the articles furnished, and inform the citizens what this price is, so that each may know, before delivery, what price is to be paid for the articles furnished.

Let this committee make arrangements for the transportation of the supplies to some convenient depot, after consultation with the officer who is to receive them.

Let the committee make delivery of the supplies on receiving payment of the price, and assume the duty of paying it over to the citizens who have furnished the supplies.

III. Where the duty of the committee is performed in any town or city at which they may be a Quartermaster or Commissary, no further duty need be required of them than to deliver to the officer a list of names of the citizens and of the supplies which each is ready to furnish, and the price fixed; whereupon the officer will himself gather the supplies and make payment.

IV. Where the supplies are furnished in the country the cost of transportation to the depot will be paid by the Government, in addition to the price fixed by the committee.

V. As this appeal is made to the people for the benefit of our brave defenders now in the army, and of those who look to them for the protection of their property, it is the duty of every citizen to do his part, and to be ready to contribute his share to the support of the Government, and to the maintenance of the Union.

JAS. A. SEDDON, Sec'y of War.